

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.**

**Received up to 18th November, 1889.**

**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th November, Mr. Hume's threat to sever his connection with the National Congress.   
adverting to Mr. Hume's letter to the provincial Congress committees threatening to sever his connection with the Congress if more satisfactory arrangements are not made for providing thirty or forty thousand rupees a year to meet the expenses of the English agency, observes that many persons have been displeased with the Allahabad *Morning Post* for its having published the letter. But the letter was not a very secret one, and almost every Congressman already knew its contents. It created no great sensation, as the Congressists did not think that Mr. Hume would have occasion to carry out his threat and that the Congress would collapse. He is a hasty-tempered man, and probably the letter was written by him when he was out of temper. The fact is that the supporters of the Congress were not yet fully alive to the importance of the English agency, and therefore Mr. Hume had to experience some difficulty in raising the necessary funds. But it is to be hoped that, in future, Mr. Hume will have no more occasion for complaint. If the *Morning Post* published Mr. Hume's letter with a view to bring the Congress into

Circulation,  
415 copies.



ridicule, its conduct is reprehensible. But if its object was to encourage the supporters of the Congress, it should be praised for the publication of the letter. As the Managing Director and the Editor of the *Morning Post* have a close connection with the Congress, the comments made by that newspaper on the letter cannot but be viewed with regret. Such comments would have been quite unobjectionable had they been made by the *Pioneer*. However, the remarks which appeared in the *Morning Post* of the 15th November are fair and pertinent, and show that the temporary fit of insanity which had seized it is passing away.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 12th, 13th and 14th November, referring to the dinner given by the Reform Club at Liverpool, to Mr. George Yule and Mr. W. C. Bonerji, on the 14th October, gives the substance of the speeches made on the occasion, quoting some extracts from Mr. George Yule's speech, and observes that the Members of Parliament and the British public have begun to take a lively interest in Indian affairs, and that it may be hoped that the just and reasonable requests of natives will be granted before long.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 10th and 17th November, gives the substance of Mr. Bradlaugh's draft Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils, and observes that it is to be hoped that the Bill as a whole will commend itself to general approval. But the *Hindustani* does not consider the provisions of the Bill regarding the election of Members satisfactory. The Bill provides that the Members of the Supreme Legislative Council will be elected by the Members of the Provincial Legislative Councils, and that those of the latter Councils by the Municipal Boards, the Chambers of Commerce, and the University graduates. The arrangement proposed as to the election of the Members of the Supreme Legislature is open to several objections. It would lead to the same evil consequences which have attended the double elective system in France, and would prevent public opinion from being fully represented in the Supreme Legisla-



ture. In fact, it is possible that if the election of the Members of the Supreme Council rests entirely with the provincial Councils, the Members of the former Council may sometimes be elected from among the Members of the latter Councils by a majority of official votes, and in that case the Supreme Council would be almost entirely composed of official members. Again, it would be absurd to give fourth class municipalities rights and privileges equal to those of the Calcutta and Bombay Municipal Corporations. A distinction should be made between them, say, by empowering the first class Municipal Boards also to vote at the election of the Members of the Supreme Legislative Council. With the associations specified in the Bill, the right of electing the Members of the Provincial Legislative Councils should be granted to religious societies. If the European and Eurasian Defence Association were empowered to vote, it would be unjust to deny the privilege to Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh Associations. Again, Mr. Bradlaugh has left the landed and the moneyed classes out in the cold. Under the present provisions of the Bill, no landlord or banker, who is neither a Municipal Commissioner nor a University graduate, could be a voter, but obviously the exclusion of such men would be unfair. In order to give them a voice in the election of the Members, persons whose incomes exceed, say, Rs. 1,000 a year, should be made eligible for voterships, the income tax assessments being taken as the test of incomes. The Viceroy would have the power to overrule the opinions of a majority of the Members of his Legislative Council, but in that case the Members might refer the matter through the Secretary of State to a standing Parliamentary Committee, which would be established for the purpose. The safeguard provided against the Viceroy making an improper use of his power is a satisfactory one; but the establishment of such a Parliamentary Committee would render the maintenance of the India Council unnecessary, and the Secretary of State for India might do without a Council, like the Colonial or the Irish Secretary.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 13th November, quotes an extract from Sir Charles Dilke's speech. Sir Charles Dilke's recent speech relating to



Indian affairs, and observes that his comments were marked by great foresight and profound deliberation. He is quite right in thinking that the policy of conciliation would be beneficial to Englishmen as well as to natives. His condemnation of secret and underhand proceedings should be carefully noted by the Viceroy and other Indian authorities. Lord Lansdowne has committed a great mistake by passing the Official Secrets Act, which will enable officials like Sir Lepel Griffin to give effect to their mischievous measures in an underhand manner. Sir Charles Dilke's speech clearly shows how unfounded is the charge of disloyalty and sedition brought against the National Congress and how far Government would be justified in treating its requests with contempt.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 17th November, observes that, in regard to the political agitation in this country, Sir Charles Dilke does not think that every request of the agitators should be granted, but he is of opinion that natives should be gradually given a larger share in the administration ; and that it is necessary for the permanance of British rule in this country that all legitimate aspirations of educated and intelligent natives should be gratified. As his knowledge of India is yet very limited, he has not recommended the grant of all the requests made by natives. However, being a Liberal, he could not help sympathizing with their just aspirations.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 10th November, observes that it would appear that the Council of Regency in Gwalior contributed towards the cost of the erection of a Hindu temple in the state. The Hindu and the Muhammadan states frequently make such contributions. But the Resident in Gwalior, who professes to be a true friend and well-wisher of the young Mahārāja, has taken exception to the contribution made by the Council ; while he himself has made a large increase in the expenditure of the state in order to provide for some of his European friends. What was the Resident about when Sir Lepel Griffin forced the

The Resident's objection to the contribution made by the Gwalior Government to a Hindu temple.



Begam of Bhopal to give aid to a Roman Catholic Cathedral against her will?

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 13th November, quotes some extracts from Maulvi Sadiq Hasan Khán's books, such as *Fatehu-l-Báb*, *Wasilatu-l-Naját*, &c., in one of which he condemns women as unfit to rule over a state; in another he states that women go to Mecca, as they can easily divorce their husbands and marry other persons there, and so forth. The *Mashir* then observes that his books are full of such nonsense, and advises him not to publish any books until they have been revised by some able and intelligent person.

Circulation,  
115 eopics.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nairang* (Agra), for October, received on the 18th November, in an article headed "Punishment should be inflicted for the improvement of morals," observes that it is a matter of surprise that crime has been increasing in this country in spite of the spread of education and civilization. The increase of crime is due to the objectionable proceedings of the police, the poverty of the lower classes of the people, and the existence of criminal tribes. Innocent and harmless persons are often so much persecuted by the subordinate police officials that they cannot help becoming thieves and criminals. It must, however, be observed in justice to the subordinate police officials that they are in a way constrained by their superiors to persecute the people. When a crime is committed within the jurisdiction of a Police Sub-Inspector or Inspector, he must send up some man, whether he be the real offender or not, otherwise he is considered incompetent. The tone of the police force should be improved by the enlistment of educated and conscientious men on adequate pay, and the subordinate police officers should not be driven to the necessity of arresting innocent persons. The poverty of the people is another great cause of the increase of crime. In order to remedy the evil, rich persons should establish factories and mills to provide labour for the poor. Beggary should be

Circulation,  
300 copies.



forbidden. But, of course, poorhouses should be established for the support of those who are physically unfit for any kind of work. Bhils and other such wild and criminal tribes should be enlisted in the army and police force, and other steps should be taken to induce them to adopt a peaceful and lawful method of earning their livelihood. Some persons of bad character are to be found in every town and village. The police should keep an eye on them, and those among them who are unable to show how they support themselves by lawful means should be imprisoned. In no case should punishment be inflicted for the sake of revenge. It is a paramount duty of every civilized Government and society to improve the morals of criminals, but the modern laws are generally intended to be vindictive.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, observes that Government is very anxious to promote the peace and happiness of the people, but that that object is frustrated by the misconduct of subordinate officials. Under the old native rule, persons were robbed by thugs and dakaits in deserts; but now they are relieved of their money by police and other official hirelings in the centre of cities in broad daylight. In more than 40 per cent. of criminal and revenue cases serious miscarriages of justice occur. In some courts only the show of a due observance of the law is maintained. The proceedings of some officials are influenced rather with a desire to please their immediate superiors than to dispense justice with impartiality; and some officials sometimes deal with the accused with unusual severity for reasons best known to themselves. In the Agra district some persons have been required to furnish security for thousands of rupees for good behaviour, which it is impossible for them to do. Evidently the secret object of the officials in demanding such heavy security is to prevent the accused from securing their release and to subject them to the hardships of prison life. But such a proceeding is unjustifiable. The police frequently get innocent men imprisoned and even hanged. Such a state of things is very injurious to the popularity of British rule and defeats the benevolent intentions of Government.



The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 13th November, referring to the Secretary of State's despatch regarding the report of the Public Service Commission, expresses satisfaction at the raising of the limit of age for the Civil Service examination from 19 to 23 years, and hopes that Government will see its way to granting the other requests of the National Congress in course of time.

The raising of the limit of age for the Civil Service examination.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 11th November, observes that Civil Justice is still administered in the Kumaun Division in accordance with the rules which are based on the Civil Procedure Code of 1877 and were introduced in 1878. But as the people have made considerable progress and the number of legal practitioners has largely increased since then, the operation of Act XIV of 1882 had better be extended to that division. However, the Commissioner may still continue to exercise the powers of a High Court. The introduction of the Civil Procedure Code would improve the procedure of courts and promote the interests of litigants. Petitions are very badly drawn up by petition-writers, and the courts experience great difficulty in understanding them. It is to be hoped that the local authorities will take the subject into consideration and move Government to introduce the suggested reform.

Suggestion regarding the extension of the operation of the Civil Procedure Code to Kumaun.

Circulation,  
76 copies.

The *Ālam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore), of the 5th November, gives an account of the public meeting held at Cawnpore on the 23rd October, in the forenoon, under the presidency of Mr. Wright, the District Magistrate. A female hospital, under the name of Lady Dufferin Hospital, has been established in the old Kotwali building, the expenses of which have been estimated at Rs. 200 a month. The Municipal Board has sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 100, and the meeting was held to arrange for the raising of an equal amount from public subscription. Mr. Wright explained the advantages of the hospital and appealed to the public for aid. Pandit Prithi Nath, Vakīl, proposed that Rs. 16,000 should be raised in order to provide a permanent income of Rs. 100 a month, and promised to exert himself

Establishment of a female hospital at Cawnpore.

Circulation,  
250 copies.



more in raising subscriptions for the hospital than he did for the cow-protection society. Lala Ajudhya Prasad, Honorary Magistrate, promised to contribute Rs. 500 to the fund.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th November, is glad to notice that the Inspector-General of Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has issued a circular order to the District Superintendents of Police, to the effect that if in any criminal case the medical examination of a person be deemed expedient, the police should not send him for such examination without his consent; or, if he be a minor, without the consent of his guardian; the consent, if obtained, being recorded in the presence of witnesses. The order will deprive the police of a great engine of oppression, and the Inspector-General is entitled to the gratitude of the people for it.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th November, on the authority of a correspondent, refers to the arrest of some gamblers by the police at the late Bithur fair, and observes that among the gamblers were some native bankers of Cawnpore, one of them being an Honorary Magistrate. It is lamentable that persons respected both by Government and the public should be guilty of such misconduct.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th November, publishes a communication received from one Mangaldeva, Sanyási, in Agra, who, referring to the bullock-carts in which salt, sugar, grain and other goods are carried from the railway station to the Belanganj and other markets, and from one market to another at Agra, complains that the carts are overburdened and the bullocks cruelly tortured by the drivers. No cart or wagon is allowed to carry more than 20 bags or bales over the pontoon bridge at a time. It would be well if wagons were forbidden to carry more than that number of bags at any time, each bag weighing 2 or 2½ maunds. The



traders, too, should insist on the drivers not overburdening their carts.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 11th November, states that a native woman, named Nasibiya, who lived in mohalla Purikatra, Mirzapur, lately died leaving Rs. 75 worth of ornaments and Rs. 50 cash. She had no heir, but the police got her property made over to one Parbati, from whom they received a moiety as a bribe. The property should have been deposited in the Government treasury.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The same paper complains that it is believed that Mr. Punnett, the late District Magistrate of Mirzapur, told the police to allow gambling for two days during the Devali, but that the City Police Inspector and his subordinates did not announce the Magistrate's permission until they had received bribes from the owners of the principal gaming houses. The police constables themselves held lotteries and extorted presents from the gamblers at gaming houses. Hashmatullah Khán, the City Police Inspector, forcibly takes grass and other such things from the poor sellers through constables. Lately Babu Sriram, the Municipal Commissioner's servant, who carried a bundle of grass on his head, was seized by a constable and taken to the City Police Station. The Babu told the constable that the man was his servant and not a seller, but the constable did not mind him. The Babu then brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Punnett, who censured the City Police Inspector. The police officials greatly oppress the people, and Mr. Crooke, the new District Magistrate, should keep an eye on them. Some of them, such as Sheikh Muhammad Jafar, Inspector, several Sub-Inspectors, and Faiz Khán and Afzal Khán, head constables, have been in the Mirzapur district for many years, and it is high time that they should be transferred to other districts. Sheikh Muhammad Jaffar has been no less than 22 or 23 years in the Mirzapur district, where he has gradually risen to an Inspectorship from the post of a constable. His several relatives are employed in the Mirzapur police force, and he is not liked by the people.



A local correspondent of the same paper complains that thefts are frequently committed in Chhitpur, a small village situated near the Government House and the Alfred Park in Allahabad, as no proper arrangements for watch and ward at night have been made. A single watchman is sent there from the Colonelganj police-station at night, but, being no match for a gang of thieves, he carefully avoids an encounter with them. Lately the thieves gave a sound beating to the watchman. It would be well if a police-station were established in the village and four or five chaukidárs located there.

*The Prajá Hitkarak* (Agra), of the 7th November, complains that, on the 30th October, a fire broke out in a house situated in Johri Bazár, Agra, in which a room was filled with tins of kerosine oil, boxes of matches and other such combustible substances. The house was of course entirely destroyed. The whole street was in imminent danger, but the fire brigade and European soldiers did good service and prevented the fire from spreading. No person should be allowed to keep a large quantity of kerosine oil, ammunition, gunpowder, matches and other such things at any place in the heart of the city. The Municipal Board should build a suitable ware house at a distance from the city in which traders, holding licenses for the sale of those things should be required to keep their stores. The wood stalls in the city frequently catch fire, inflicting heavy losses on the people. The Municipal Board has already ordered such stalls to be removed from within the city, but its orders have not yet been carried out.

The same paper regrets to say that the Hindus of Agra did not hold the kine fair this year, owing to the sorrow occasioned to them by the orders issued by the District Magistrate, regarding the regulation of the Jaljhulni fair which was to take place during the Muharram.

*The Prajá Hitkarak* (Agra), of the 15th November, observes that Seth Pitam Mal, a banker and Municipal Commissioner,



Agra, was charged by the Amín or bailiff of the Subordinate Judge's Court with having prevented him from attaching certain property and with having torn up some papers. Although the charge was not proved by evidence, Sayyid Muhammad Mohsin, Zul-Kadr, the trying Magistrate, fined the accused Rs. 500. The general notion at Agra is that his conviction is due to the circumstance that he is a leader of the Hindu community of that place and took a prominent part in the local religious quarrels.

The same paper complains that persons of bad character have grown so bold at Agra that they snatch hats, adorned with lacework, from the heads of children while carried by their mothers in their arms through the streets and lanes of the city. The men immediately run away with the hats; sometimes they are pursued and captured, but are not made over to the police, as the captors and the witnesses would have to attend court in that case for some days, to their inconvenience and loss.

Bad characters at Agra.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 13th November, observes that, in compliance with the desire of Government, many persons submitted their opinions to it regarding the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills. It was expected that the opinions would be fully considered by the Legislative Council, and that some useful alterations would be made in the provisions of the Bills, but the public has been entirely disappointed. Judging from the way in which the Legislature carries on its business, that august body appears to be a farce. It utterly disregards public opinion. Such a nominal Legislative Council could be abolished without the least disadvantage. The question is, how does Government, which, though foreign, is so humane, just and civilized, commit such mistakes? The answer is not far to seek. The Governors look upon the natives as a conquered, ignorant and helpless people, and do not think that the laws and institutions of the free and enlightened nations of Europe would suit them. No one should be surprised to find rulers, animated with such ideas, enacting laws

Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts.

Circulation,  
400 copies.



in a most objectionable way. The two Bills above referred to were introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite on the 19th June last, and the same day they were committed to a select committee, which submitted its report on the 17th October. The Council considered the report and passed the Bills on the 24th October. A Legislature which so hurriedly passes most important measures affecting the interests of hundreds of thousands of human beings cannot be too highly praised!

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 13th November, is very sorry to notice that the opinions submitted by hundreds of men in the Central Provinces, regarding the Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills were not taken into consideration by the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Municipal and Village Sanitation Bills will not be passed till December. Government need not call for public criticisms on its legislative measures, when it has no desire to pay any attention to them.

The *Nairang* (Agra), for October, and the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th November, condemn the Official Secrets Act on nearly the same grounds which have been urged by other newspapers.

#### POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 15th November, complains that the traders of Bombay, Calcutta and other places get their price lists circulated with newspapers in a very objectionable way. A trader gets his price list printed at a press, and sends a number of copies to some editors who circulate them with their newspapers. In some of the lists even the names of the presses at which they were printed are not given; and in some lists the vernacular terms which mean "A supplement to this newspaper" are printed at the top, but of course the name of the newspaper is not mentioned. The *Azad* is of opinion that the practice is opposed to post-office rules, and consequently it refrains from circulating any such lists, at a sacrifice of considerable income. No price list, the

Circulation of the price  
lists of traders with news-  
papers.



*Azád* thinks, can be circulated with a newspaper unless the list is printed at the same press as the newspaper. The *Azád* hopes that the postal authorities will take notice of the matter, particularly as frequent complaints are made by persons who have had occasion to deal with the Bombay traders who circulate such lists, of the dishonest conduct of the latter.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th November, Kayasth conference, Patna. adverting to the third annnal Kayasth conference lately held at Patna, praises the Kayasth community for its efforts in the direction of social reform, and observes that the movement deserves to be viewed with great joy, not only because it is calculated to encourage social reform among a large class of the native community, but also because it shows that the supporters of the National Congress are not neglecting social reform. Almost all the promoters of the Kayasth conference are Congressists.

Circulation,  
415 copies.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY.      | LANGUAGE.               | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.    | DATE OF PAPER.         | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.   |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1   | Agra Akhbar                | ... Agra       | Urdu                    | Weekly                               | Tajammul Husain       | Nov. 7th               | Nov. 12th        | 240 copies.  |
| 2   | Agra Punch                 | ... " "        | "                       | "                                    | Amir Khan             | " 12th                 | " 17th           | 200 "  |
| 3   | Akhbar-i-Alam              | ... Meerut     | "                       | "                                    | Muqarrab Husain Khan. | " "                    | " 16th           | 63 "   |
| 4   | Akhbar-i-Momai             | ... Lucknow    | "                       | Bi-monthly                           | Zawar Husain          | " 10th                 | " 15th           | "  |
| 5   | Alam-i-Taswir              | ... Cawnpore   | "                       | Weekly                               | Rahmatu-l-lah         | Oct. 29th, & Nov. 5th. | " 13th & 17th    | 250 "  |
| 6   | Aligarh Institute Gazette. | ... Aligarh    | Urdu-English, Bi-weekly | ...                                  | Alim-ul-lah           | Nov. 9th & 12th        | " 12th & 15th    | 493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government). |
| 7   | Almora Akhbar              | ... Almora     | Hindi                   | Weekly                               | Sada Nand             | " 11th                 | " 13th           | 76 copies.   |
| 8   | Ajuman-i-Hind              | ... Lucknow    | Urdu                    | "                                    | Kishun Lal            | " 9th & 16th           | " 13th & 18th    | 164 "  |
| 9   | Alid                       | ... " "        | "                       | "                                    | Ahmad Ali             | " 15th                 | " 16th           | 240 "  |
| 10  | Bharat Jiwan               | ... Benares    | Hindi                   | "                                    | Ram Krishn Varna,     | " 11th                 | " 13th           | 1,400 "  |
| 11  | Bharat Sudash Pravaritak.  | ... Farukhabad | "                       | Monthly                              | Narayan Das           | For October            | " "              | 381 "  |
| 12  | Bharat Varsha              | ... Bithur     | "                       | "                                    | Ram Narayan           | November               | " 12th           | 305 "  |
| 13  | Brahma Varta               | ... " "        | "                       | "                                    | Ram Narayan           | " October              | " 16th           | "  |
| 14  | Bulbul-i-Hind              | ... Moradabad  | Urdu                    | Weekly                               | Kishun Sarup          | Nov. 1st & 8th         | " 18th           | 200 "  |
| 15  | Dabdaba-i-Quisari          | ... Bareilly   | "                       | "                                    | Thakur Prasad         | " 9th                  | " 16th           | 300 "  |
| 16  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandar,        | ... Rampur     | "                       | "                                    | Muhammad Husain,      | " 11th                 | " 13th           | 468 "  |
| 17  | Dabir-i-Hind               | ... Agra       | "                       | Tri-monthly,                         | Amin-ul-din           | " 10th                 | " 14th           | "  |



|    |                 |               |                             |              |     |                      |     |              |               |               |                 |             |
|----|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 18 | Hilál           | Moradabad ... | "                           | Weekly       | ... | Iláhi Bakhsh         | ... | 14th         | ...           | 16th.         | 415             | "           |
| 19 | Hindustán       | Kálákanar...  | Hindi                       | Daily        | ... | Gur Datt Sukla       | ... | "            | 12th to 17th, | 13th to 18th, | 300             | "           |
| 20 | Hindustáni      | Lucknow       | Urdu                        | Weekly       | ... | Ganga Prasad Varmá   | ... | "            | 10th & 19th,  | 12th & 18th,  | 100             | "           |
| 21 | Jaipur Gazette  | Jaipur        | Hindi-Urdu...               | Bi-weekly    | ... | Mahavir Prasad       | ... | "            | 9th           | 15th          | 125             | "           |
| 22 | Jalwa-i-Badli   | Meerut        | Urdu                        | Weekly       | ... | Muhammad Khalil...   | ... | "            | "             | 13th          | 250             | "           |
| 23 | Kárnámah        | Lucknow       | "                           | "            | ... | Muhammad Yáqúb...    | ... | "            | 11th          | 14th          | 500 copies (in- | cluding 342 |
| 24 | Káshí Patríká   | Benares       | Hindi-Urdu...               | "            | ... | Lakshmi Shankar      | ... | "            | 15th          | 18th          | copies taken    | by Govern-  |
|    |                 |               |                             |              |     | Misra, M.A.          |     |              |               |               | ment).          |             |
| 25 | Káshí Akhbár    | Lucknow       | Urdu                        | "            | ... | Rudra Prasad         | ... | 1st          | ...           | 12th          | 1,200 copies.   |             |
| 26 | Káshí Reformer  | Bareilly      | "                           | "            | ... | Thakur Prasad        | ... | 9th          | ...           | 16th.         |                 |             |
| 27 | Káshí Uptárok   | Agra          | "                           | Bi-weekly    | ... | Narayan Prasad       | ... | 10th & 14th, | ...           | 14th & 17th,  | 300             | "           |
| 28 | Khattí Híkárí   | "             | "                           | Monthly      | ... | Diná Náth            | ... | For November | ...           | 15th          | 275             | "           |
| 29 | Kharabá-i-Afáq  | Pilibhít      | "                           | Weekly       | ... | Mazhar Ahsan Khán,   | ... | Nov. 7th     | ...           | 12th          | 200             | "           |
| 30 | Mashir-i-Qasr   | Lucknow       | "                           | "            | ... | Ghulam Muhammad,     | ... | 13th         | ...           | 13th          | 115             | "           |
| 31 | Matla-i-Nár     | Cawnpore      | "                           | "            | ... | Gauri Shankar        | ... | 9th          | ...           | 12th          | 50              | "           |
| 32 | Mauj-i-Narbuddá | Hoshangabad,  | "                           | "            | ... | Abdu-l-Karim         | ... | 1st          | ...           | 16th          | 300             | "           |
| 33 | Mihri-i-Nimroz  | Bijnor        | "                           | "            | ... | Karimu-l-lah         | ... | 14th         | ...           | 17th          | 370             | "           |
| 34 | Mufid-i-Am      | Agra          | "                           | Tri-monthly, | ... | Ahmad Khán           | ... | 10th         | ...           | "             | 100             | "           |
| 35 | Nairang         | "             | "                           | Monthly      | ... | Pyareswar Náth       | ... | For October  | ...           | 18th          | 300             | "           |
| 36 | Naiyar-i-Azam   | Moradabad     | "                           | Weekly       | ... | Anjad Ali            | ... | Nov. 11th    | ...           | 15th          | 250             | "           |
| 37 | Najmu-l-Akbár   | Etáwah        | "                           | "            | ... | Rúhu-l-lah Khán      | ... | 8th          | ...           | 14th          | 175             | "           |
| 38 | Najmu-l-Hind    | Moradabad     | "                           | "            | ... | Avtár Krishn         | ... | 10th         | ...           | 18th          | 175             | "           |
| 39 | Naimu-l-Hind    | Jaunpur       | "                           | "            | ... | Muhammad Muhsin,     | ... | 11th         | ...           | 13th          | 87              | "           |
| 40 | Nasim-i-Agra    | Agra          | "                           | "            | ... | Jamná Dás Biswás...  | ... | 15th         | ...           | 17th          | 400             | "           |
| 41 | Násim-i-Hind    | Fatehpur      | "                           | "            | ... | Shiva Nárayan Lal... | ... | 8th          | ...           | 14th          | 50              | "           |
| 42 | Nizámu-l-Mulk   | Moradabad     | "                           | "            | ... | Fahimu-l-din         | ... | 9th          | ...           | 12th          | 100             | "           |
| 43 | Núru-l-Awár     | Cawnpore      | "                           | "            | ... | Abdu-l-Hamid         | ... | 2nd & 9th,   | ...           | 12th & 14th,  | 262             | "           |
| 44 | Nyáya Sudhá     | Harda         | M a r á t h i -<br>English. | "            | ... | Wásudeva Bháskar ..  | ... | 13th         | ...           | 17th          | 400             | "           |



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| No. | NAME.                         | LOCALITY.       | LANGUAGE.                 | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.         | DATE OF PAPER.             | DATE OF RECEIPT.                    | CIRCULATION.  |
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| 45  | <i>Oudh Akhbar</i>            | ... Lucknow ... | Urdu                      | Daily                                | Sheo Prasad                | 1889.<br>Nov. 11th to 16th | 1889.<br>Nov. 12th, 14th &<br>16th. | 550 copies (in-<br>cluding 94<br>copies taken<br>by Govern-<br>ment). |
| 46  | <i>Oudh Punch</i>             | ...             | ...                       | Weekly                               | Sajjad Husain              | 7th                        | 16th                                | 450 copies.   |
| 47  | <i>Pravda Hishrak</i>         | ...             | Hindi                     | "                                    | Ram Chandra Gupta,         | 7th & 15th,                | 13th & 18th.                        | 400   |
| 48  | <i>Pravag Samachar</i>        | ...             | "                         | "                                    | Dewaki Nandan              | 11th                       | 12th                                | 250   |
| 49  | <i>Rasht-i-Akhbar</i>         | ...             | Urdu                      | "                                    | Ghulam Husain              | "                          | 16th                                | 601   |
| 50  | <i>Rajputana Gazette</i>      | ...             | Urdu-Hindi,               | "                                    | Murad Ali                  | 8th                        | 13th                                | 108   |
| 51  | <i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar,</i> | ...             | Hindi                     | "                                    | Vanshi Dhar                | 11th                       | 16th                                | "   |
| 52  | <i>Sastri Akhbar</i>          | ...             | Urdu                      | "                                    | Aulad Ali                  | 15th                       | 18th.                               | "   |
| 53  | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i>          | ...             | M a r a t h i -<br>Hindi. | "                                    | Lakshman Anant<br>Prayagi. | 13th                       | 16th.                               | 240   |
| 54  | <i>Tamarnadi</i>              | ...             | Urdu                      | "                                    | Puran Chand                | 8th                        | 13th                                | 125   |
| 55  | <i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>           | ... Bijnor ...  | "                         | "                                    | Jairaj Singh               | 4th                        | 15th                                | 240   |

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PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*



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